

Food for thought
Food for work
Food for brain

Uneda Biscuit

The most nourishing of all wheat foods.

5¢ In dust tight,
moisture proof packages.
Never sold in bulk.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Social News

The clerical force of Frank Bros. & Co. store held a picnic last evening at Lincoln park, going to the park immediately after the closing hour. Several of the young ladies with a delivery wagon well filled with eatables preceded the crowd to the park and had everything in readiness for supper. After all had done justice to the fine spread, the evening was passed in playing games and dancing.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Frank, Mr. and Mrs. George Frank and daughters Isabelle and Louise, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Medwin D. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Guthrie and son Leo, Mrs. Anna Ush, Mrs. Grace Baker, Misses Anna Hanley, Stella Baker, Kathryn Ray, Ethel Wood, ward, Bessie O'Donnell, Cressa Smith, Fannie Reidenbaugh, Mary Lehner, Margaret Hecker, Blanche Anderson, Anna Curran, Florence Hay, Alice Ponn, Edith Schuler, Geneva Holly, Marie Morey, Edith Morey, Clara Reinwald Anna O'Donnell, Beatrice Prior, Mary Curran, Cora Warrington, Leora Warrington, Hazel Syer, Bessie Davis, Mr. B. C. Harshuff, Walter Moore, Ernest Gibb and their guests Miss Annabel Knall of Cleveland, Miss Marie Stuart of Pittsburgh and Mrs. O. D. Jacobs of Bellefontaine.

Mrs. Milo Lewis nicely entertained the members of the Women's Home Circle at her home on Patten street Thursday afternoon. Embroidery work and social chat occupied the afternoon and in a contest, which was enjoyed, Mrs. Frank Tuttle won first prize, while Mrs. S. J. Edsell won the consolation prize.

The guests entertained aside from the club members were: Mrs. Henry Maag, of Chicago; Mrs. Lester Clappside and Mrs. Stephen Hart. Nice refreshments were served by the hostess.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the home of Mrs. S. J. Edsell of North Senifer Avenue in two weeks.

The members and guests of the H. F. embroidery club of Richland township were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mrs. Henry Maag of south of the city Thursday afternoon. Practically all of the club members were present and the session proved an exceptionally interesting one.

The hours from two until five o'clock were spent at needle work and social chat. Elegant refreshments, served by the hostess, was a notable feature. Guests of the club upon this occasion were: Mrs. John Retter, Mrs. Christ Maag, Mrs. John Miller.

The next meeting of the club will be held at the home of Mrs. Adam Klingel.

The members of the Quaker club entertained the members of the Y. M. B. club at Lincoln park Thursday afternoon. Early in the afternoon the members gathered at the park and the time was spent most pleas-

Personals

Little Grace Megahey of Leader street is quite ill.

John Shoe went to Prospect today on business.

R. V. Kennell went to LaRue today on a business trip.

S. Swanton has completed the job of painting the exterior of the Old Ladies' Home.

Mrs. Ezra Smelzer, of Bellevue avenue, left today for a visit with relatives at Peoria and Marysville.

Mrs. Herbert Blair and daughter, of Dayton, are the guests of relatives in the city.

Miss Ethel Megahey and Mr. Arthur Craven are spending the day at Cedar Point.

Mrs. L. W. Thomas, of West Church street, returned home Friday evening from Mansfield, where she has been the guest of friends.

Mrs. S. M. Court, John and Isabelle, left this morning for Lima, where they will spend a few days as the guests of friends.

Louis Goldberg returned last evening from a month's outing spent at Macinac and Sault-Ste-Marie, Michigan.

Try an ad in The Mirror Want Column.

An Arid Slog.

The moon is a fossil world, an ancient cinder, a ruined habitation. The moon was once the seat of all the varied and intense activities that now characterize the surface of our earth. Its life age was, perhaps, reached while the earth was yet glowing.

From the maidenhair fern a palatable tea is brewed.

SIXTY DAYS IN THE WORKS

This Added to \$100 Fines are the Penalties.

GOOD STIFF SENTENCES

Given Father and Son by Agosta's Mayor.

Tune Hickman and His Son Walter Pleaded Guilty to Mistreating Walter's Wife.

An interesting trial was held in Mayor Crissinger's court at Agosta Thursday evening. The case of Walter Hickman and his father, Tune Hickman, who were charged with brutally assaulting the former's young wife, was given a complete airing out. The trial was the result of the family quarrel which occurred about midnight Wednesday night.

The case was prosecuted by the Marion County Humane society, and consequently all efforts of the men to settle the trouble out of court proved fruitless. Attorney J. H. Eymon of this city, acted as counsel for the humane society.

The trial was of short duration. The men pleaded guilty to the charge and Mayor Crissinger imposed a fine of \$100 each and sentenced them to serve sixty days in the Columbus work house. The costs of the trial were also assigned to the prisoners. Marshall Harry Snyder removed the father and son to the work house Friday morning.

Mrs. Hickman, who was the victim of the assault, was taken to the home of a sister in Cincinnati where she will make her home.

How Bahoons Dispose of the Aged.

"In certain parts of South Africa," said Thomas Aschardstone of Johannesburg, "there are bahoons which carry into practical operation the doctrine of Dr. Oiler. These simians have no earthly use for the aged of their own tribes and when one of their kind gets too old to help himself the rest ostracize him completely, neither tolerating his society nor helping to sustain life.

"Never was there an exhibition of such callous and cold blooded indifference as these 'bahyans' show to their helpless old. One of our scientific men who had made a study of this phase of their life told me that in this treatment of the aged by the bahoons the theory of Darwin was vindicated, and that there need be no further search of the 'missing link'."

Hare Ran Away with Money.
There is somewhere among the wilds of Donegal a March hare carrying about with him the sum of \$4 17s. 6d. tied in a white handkerchief.

A farmer's daughter, going home after shopping with the money tied in her handkerchief, came upon a hare in a trap and not wishing to lose such a prize took out her handkerchief and tied it around the hare's neck.

When she released the hare from the trap, however, the lively animal darted away, with the handkerchief and money.

Elephants Generate Electricity.
Employing elephants to generate electricity is a novel idea which is receiving attention in India, etc., and the utilization of elephants for working dynamo is likely to become an accomplished fact.

It is proposed in Bombay to employ the elephants six hours a day generating electricity which will be stored in batteries and used at night for lighting streets.

Clergymen Paupers.
During the last ten years 103 clergymen have been admitted to almshouses in England as paupers. One of them was a D.D. Others held the degree of M. A. Six thousand English Episcopal clergymen earn less than \$20 a week, most of them much less.

The Land of Tips.
The French are said to expend no less than \$100,000,000 annually in tips. In Paris alone \$55,000 a day is said to find its way into the pockets of waiters, cabmen, porters, and the many other persons who look upon tips as their right and perquisite.

How England Got the Goat.
Strange effects have strange causes—what gave most English families of the upper class the goat was the treaty that brought in the heavy wines of Portugal, much too heavy for use in this climate.

Piles
We are so certain that itching, bleeding and protruding Piles can always be relieved and absolutely cured by this ointment that we positively guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment
Sold by Flocken's Pharmacy.

The Women Chums.

(Original.)

The Scandinavian ship Sea Gull was sailing in Kara bay, a part of the Arctic ocean lying between Russia proper and Siberia. About five miles from the Russian coast at sunrise in the morning the lookout in the fire top, a woman (women on Scandinavian ships do the same work before the mast as men), saw on the port quarter a black speck on the track of sunlight shimmering on the waves. A black speck on a river usually means nothing, but at sea always excites attention. The lookout seized a glass and brought it to bear on the object, which under the magnifying power of the glass was revealed into a boat with a person in it. The lookout sent word to the captain, who gave orders to put the vessel off a point or two with a view to discovering if the lone boatman needed assistance.

As the Sea Gull approached the boat the figure in it was discovered to be that of a woman. She was lifted over the ship's side in an exhausted condition, pale and emaciated, but when they asked her questions she could respond only in the Russian language, which was unintelligible to the Scandinavians. One of the crew was a young Russian woman, Katia Jaroff, who had shipped at a Siberian port a few days before. Knowing a little Scandinavian, she was brought forward as an interpreter. A close observer would have noticed a slight start on the part of both her and the woman from the boat when they first saw each other, but they sufficiently restrained themselves so that nothing unusual was noticed. Katia questioned the stranger and reported that she claimed to have been aboard a Russian vessel and, incurring the displeasure of the captain, had been marooned. She asked where the Sea Gull was bound and when told that she would first stop at a Norwegian port asked to be transported there. Since she had no money she was required to work her passage before the mast.

Naturally the two Russian women became companions. The woman who had been marooned, Sonia Sarderhoff, was large and soon regained her strength, which was considerable. Katia, on the contrary, was delicate, and she seemed to have been pulled down by some past hardship. Both women were intellectual looking, and their station was evidently far above that of the balance of the crew. Sonia from the time she was able to stand watch offered to do duty also for Katia. This she insisted upon, and most of the time did double work relieving Katia.

The first mate, a Swede named Scanderborn, became enamored of Katia and made love to her. Katia repelled him, but he persisted. Sonia took the girl under her protection, which led to hard words between the mate and Sonia, and during the altercation Sonia told him that if he did not cease annoying her friend and countrywoman she would compel him to do so. This interested the crew, who ridiculed Scanderborn. He paid no attention to Sonia's threat, but persisted in annoying Katia.

One day while he was so doing he was felled to the deck by a blow from Katia. When the mate got up several of the sailors were laughing at him. He attempted to bring the open palm of his hand against Sonia's ear; but, leaving his own face unguarded, he received a knock under the jaw which raised him off his feet and landed him on the deck again.

A fight between a man and a woman brought the crew together to see. The mate arose and led drive at Sonia. He was now in earnest, and the fight was more even. Sonia was at a disadvantage from her skirts, but she had the luck to knock her enemy against the capstan, which stunned him, and he was carried below unconscious. That ended the mate's attentions to Katia, and from the time of the fight the two women were inseparable.

But Sonia had nothing to do with any of the women of the crew except Katia. She would not occupy a bunk with the women, sleeping when she did sleep at night on deck. She was a puzzle to the men, and her devotion to Katia excited a good deal of curiosity. The captain, hearing of her quarrel with the mate, reprimanded him and gave orders that the two Russian women should thereafter be treated with every consideration. He even relieved Katia of her part of the duties of a seaman.

Finally the Sea Gull rounded the northern extremity of Norway and, sailing down into the Atlantic ocean, put into Bergen. When the anchor had been dropped in Swedish waters the women went to the cabin of the captain and made a confession. They were both escaped prisoners from the Russian political prison at Kara. Katia had been convicted of teaching the Russian peasants. Sonia was a man, Michael Vlostoff, who had got himself sent to Kara for the express purpose of freeing Katia, which he had planned to do by bribery. Katia's escape had been made at the time arranged, but Vlostoff had been delayed. They had arranged to get away from Siberia by shipping on a foreign vessel, which Katia had accomplished. Vlostoff had been obliged to put out in Kara bay in a boat, and fortune decreed that he should be picked up by the vessel on which Katia had shipped.

The captain furnished Vlostoff with a suit of men's clothes, and the pair were married before leaving the ship.

ADELAIDE HILL.

RUSSIA IN THE BOXER WAR

Cowardly, Discourteous and Without Discipline.

FLED FROM THE FIGHT

The Americans Numbered 123 to 400 Russians Against 2,000 Boxers—Promised Americans Twenty Cars to Move Regiment, Sent Nineteen.

Officers and men of the famous Ninth and Fourteenth infantry, U. S. A., and the detachment of United States marines, under Major L. W. T. Waller, all of whom were in that campaign with the Russians, condemn them roundly.

The only time the Russians fought side by side with an American force they retreated, leaving the little band of 123 Americans to fight some 2,000 "Boxers," and the Russians on this occasion numbered 400 officers and men. This fact is attested by Brig.-Gen. A. S. Daggett, U. S. A., who then commanded the Fourteenth infantry. It was during the advance to Tientsin.

A force of 400 Russians in command of a colonel, had decided to move forward and requested Major W. T. Waller of the United States marine corps, who had with him a force of eight officers and one hundred and twenty men, to join him.

What happened thereafter is thus related by Gen. Daggett: "The force of eight officers and 123 men comprising the American force and the 400 Russians, moved out early in the morning—Lieut. Powell, with the Colt gun, in advance, the Russians following. They advanced without opposition until they reached a point near the Imperial arsenal, where they received a light flank fire, which was speedily silenced by American sharpshooters. Continuing the advance, they soon met a heavy front fire about 300 yards distant, and a flank fire from a point about 900 yards away. The strength of the enemy was from 1,500 to 2,000 Boxers and Imperial troops. The Colt gun, with some assistance, kept the frontal fire down, while the Americans, with some Russians, changed front from right to rear, to meet the annoying flank fire.

"Soon after this the Russians withdrew from the front and formed about half a mile to the right of the Americans, thus exposing the left of the latter to a severe fire. The Colt gun, having jammed several times, and only Lieut. Powell and one man left to man it, was disabled and abandoned.

"The Russians sent word to Major Waller that they would retreat to a point about four miles away, and they immediately proceeded to carry this decision into effect. This left the small force of the Americans in a perilous situation. The enemy advanced on this small force, but was stubbornly resisted by its rear guard, where the skill of the American riflemen proved effective. A few hours' running fight was kept up until our troops reached their camp. So well was this retreat conducted that all the wounded were brought back by hand, the dead being left behind.

"The American force had marched 30 miles and fought five hours, and had covered the retreat of the Russians, receiving no assistance from them whatever."

The Russians had charge of the railroad from Yanktsun to Taku, and arrangements had been made with a Russian officer for the transportation of the Fourteenth United States infantry, and it was promised that the latter should have 20 cars to move it from Yongsun. On the day assigned the regiment to entrain only 19 cars were supplied.

Gen. Daggett then explains the experience of the Americans as follows: "When the commander of the Fourteenth United States infantry went to board the train he found the passenger car occupied by French officers and the door locked, and the thirty-five American officers not provided for. The Russian sergeant in charge admitted the train belonged to the Fourteenth infantry, but when appealed to said he could do nothing about it. The commander of the Fourteenth infantry finally managed to enter the car and explained to the French officers that the train was for his regiment and that they must vacate the car. They made no reply. He then told them in French that they must move from the car or he would use force. No sign of moving appeared, but when an American officer with a guard came to eject the Frenchmen they vacated the car.

Gen. Chaffee reports the confusion of the Russians in entering Pekin, and that they blocked the way of the Americans and others for hours, and finally, to get through, the Americans had to shove aside the guns and carriages of the Russians. The general also officially reported that Gen. Linévitch, the Russian commander, after agreeing upon a movement against the enemy with Americans and others, deliberately broke his word and moved away secretly in the middle of the night, in order to gain a more advantageous position. Not a single report from any American officer appears in favor of the Russians during the Boxer rebellion, but the Japanese are highly praised.

Society's Queer Pets.

A London society woman has a small white beribboned pig sitting beside her when she rides out in her automobile. Another woman automobilist is rarely seen on her car without her pet penguin, Aristides, which she frequently takes with her into shops the intelligent creature carrying her handbag in his bill. Another delights in horned toads as tonneau pets.

Ash receiver—The town dump.

PROTECTING THE UNWARY.

New York Commissioner of Licenses Settles Many Disputes.

A flamboyant female, somewhat gaudy as to dress, though her gown and many jewels bespoke a person of the prosperous class, blew jauntily into the office of the commissioner of licenses recently, and, walking up to the meekest looking clerk in the place, delivered herself of a few choice philippics against employment agents in general and nobody in particular. When she finally reached a period in her explosive discourse the clerk mildly asked:

"Madam, did you come to register a complaint?"

"Well, what do you suppose I came for?" she asked, and when the clerk produced a blank form and asked her name she became highly indignant, demanded to see his superior, and asserted with emphasis that she was Mrs. So and So, and was not in the habit of transacting business with inferiors.

After the commissioner had listened to her story, which concerned a domestic engaged through an agency, who had remained in her employ only a couple of days, Mr. Keating asked her the girl's reasons for so prompt a leave.

"Why," said the woman, "she told me I did not know how to treat a decent girl. She said she had been



talked to by me as no one had ever dared to talk to her before. And everybody knows I never raise my voice to anyone."

Which remark was followed by about as voluble a tirade of abuse as could possibly be imagined.

A complaint was properly drawn up, the woman made her exit, and the commissioner was ready for another scene in the play which is being enacted daily at his offices.

The next case was a charge on the part of a young man—an Assyrian—that he had appealed to an agency for employment as a porter. He paid \$4 in advance and was told that he would have a job in a public school at \$40 a month, with board and lodging. After working six days, during which time neither board nor bed was provided for him, he was told his services were no longer required. The agent, he averred, then sent him to several other places, but at each place he found that this same agent had sent several other men ahead of him, so that the places were no longer vacant when he arrived.

"I'm the agent," blurted out a heavy-jowled, red-haired man, stepping forward. "I don't know what I'm up against in this 'ere office, but—"

Mr. Keating's pleasant smile vanished and his jaws came together. "I'll tell you what you're up against," he said. "You pay this man three-fifths of his fee. I know you and your methods."

The agent started to argue, but was summarily dismissed.

"We have an instance not long ago where 300 men were brought here with whom it had been agreed that they would get jobs to work their way across the ocean on an outgoing steamer. It was found that the fee each had paid for securing the employment on shipboard to enable him to cross would have been more than enough to pay passage in the steerage. When we confronted the agents with the facts they agreed to pay back the money."—New York Times.

Expensive Japanese Railroad.

Japan subsidized a company to build the Korean railway, just opened. All the rolling stock came from the United States—the locomotives from the Baldwin Works, Philadelphia; the cars from various American car factories, and the 90-pound steel rails from the Carnegie steel works. The cost of the Seoul-Fusan line, 276 miles, has been about \$50,000 a mile, or \$13,500,000. There are 28 tunnels, 96 long bridges and about 500 smaller ones. The two chief construction engineers were Japanese.

Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, insists that Quay was a greater statesman than either Clay or Webster. Neither Clay nor Webster ever did anything for Pennypacker, who, with all his shortcomings, seems to possess a fair measure of that grand old quality which is known as gratitude.